

ASHEVILLE CITIZEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, '85.
\$2.00 PER ANNUM

THE GOLD ORES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. T. K. Bruner, of the Salisbury Watchman, who has charge in whole or in part of the Mineral Department of the North Carolina Exhibit at New Orleans has done his State good service in the valuable information he gave in an interview with a reporter of the *Pisgah*.

The extent, variety and richness of that Exhibit were so impressive as to lead to inquiries as to the sources from which it was drawn, and to ascertain if the displays on exhibition were cabinet specimens merely, or did they represent real and substantial mineral wealth.

Mr. Bruner made his replies well, truthfully and comprehensively. The inference drawn from them may justly be, that while North Carolina has already produced more gold in value than any other State along the Atlantic slope, the application of scientific processes to the vein ores may renew here the splendors of the early California development; for it is the sincere conviction of experienced California miners that the geological formation of the gold belt of this State indicate untold hidden wealth, and that some day the scene of excitement that marked the days of the gold fever in California may be renewed here.

Mr. Bruner estimates the total product of the gold fields of all kinds from the time of their discovery to the present at \$30,000,000. This may or may not be correct. There can never be any accurate data found. The coinage in the mints of North Carolina gold either at Charlotte or Philadelphia represents but a small fraction, little being sent there by mines. Much of this product is and has been the result of foreign capital and labor. The country stores have bought, gold and disposed of many millions of dust of which no official record exists; and millions more have been worked up into jewelry, the history and original disposition of which no body accurately knows. So that from the first public knowledge of the existence of gold in North Carolina to the present, it is quite as probable that the amount has been fifty millions as of thirty millions.

Mr. Bruner gives a very accurate statement of the number, condition and extent of operations in the vein mines, and surprises by information he conveys of the amount of capital invested, the amount of work done and the depth and extent of operations.

We cannot notice in detail what he says; but it will be of interest to mention, while stating that "the prominent gold producing counties are Guilford, Davidson, Randolph, Roman, Stanley, Montgomery, Cabarrus, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union, and that the ores embrace almost every variety and combination of auriferous sulphides, galenides, blendes and chalcopyrites, and free gold in the brown ores. These occur in veins. In "drift" or "float" quartz, gravel beds and on the surface "dust" and "nugget" gold is found, to mention a few of the mines with their depth and product."

The Hoover Hill mines in Randolph are down 250 feet and the ore averages from \$8 to \$10 per ton. "The Ore Knob Copper Mines, in Ashe county, have produced over two millions of dollars. The mine has been worked to a depth of 400 feet and is equipped with smelters and refiners. The ore, chalcopyrite, will average about 8 per cent., but occasionally has very rich bunches in the lode." The Phoenix Mines, in Cabarrus county, has been worked to the depth of 300 feet, and the ore will average \$15 per ton. Silver Hill, in Davidson county, has reached the depth of 700 feet. Mr. Bruner says: "The development at Silver Hill, in Davidson county, has reached a depth of about 700 feet. This is one of the very few mines worked during the Confederate war. Lead was scarce, and this argentiferous galenite and blende was smelted and run into bullets. The ores are complex, and are worth per ton: Gold \$10, silver \$25, lead 20 per cent., and zinc 10 per cent. This mine has produced more than \$200,000."

The Rudisill Mine in Mecklenburg county has reached the depth of 280 feet; the Capps Hill mine in the same county, 100 feet; the St. Catherine's mine, 200.

The Gold Hill mine in Rowan county, he says: "The Gold Hill mines, discovered in 1842, have been developed to the depth of 750 feet, with drift or tunnels at this depth of 900 feet in lateral extent. Nearly \$4,000,000 have been taken from these mines. The ore is rich free milling states on the surface, but change into sulphides of iron and copper as depth is attained." But we cannot follow this branch of the subject further.

On the subject of placer mining, Mr. Bruner gives some interesting items. He says the Reed mine in Cabarrus, the first worked, in the State, has produced very largely since it was discovered about 1824. It was here that the famous 28-pound lump was found, the largest known east of California. The Parker mine in Stanley has been another large producer. The Montgomery placer mines Mr. Bruner thinks the most extensive and valuable in the State. The Sam Christian mines are the most widely known, and are credited with a product of \$200,000; rather under the mark, we think; for they have been worked for more than thirty years, and have always been productive.

Strangely enough Mr. Bruner has omitted notice of what were for a long time the most famous placer mines in the State—the Brindletown mines in Burke, near the McDowell and Rutherford lines. These were discovered about 1834, and produced an excitement in the State equal to the discovery of gold in California. There was a general rush to them. Planters from the eastern counties moved up their slaves en masse and set them to washing for gold. Every man who had a little ready money to invest put it in. Some made money; many lost, and the fever died out as the finds became less valuable. The washings continue to be worked with some profit, and under a different system may yet surpass their former fame. We heard, years ago, the yield of these mines estimated at \$2,000,000; under, rather than over, the mark.

Mr. Bruner may yet add an additional chapter to his interesting report. This side of the mountains seems on the eve of becoming known as a gold producing section. The newly discovered mine in Henderson county, on Boilston Creek, gives extraordinary promise of value; so do mines in Clay and Cherokee; all standing in close relation to the Georgia gold belt, regarded as the richest on the Atlantic slope.

It is certain that the North Carolina gold is not all yet discovered.

"Wasted fence corners" is the subject of a very instructive article in the *Nashville Daily American*. The consideration of that question would be a powerful argument in favor of the "no-fence law." About one acre in every hundred enclosed by our zig zag worm fences is taken up by them, and lost; worse than lost; for they become offensive nurseries of briars and bushes and weeds and vermin; not only so much lost to use, but so much added to labor and vexation. These idle fence runs are taxed as well as the productive acres. The *American* asks if this ground cannot be utilized in any way? and suggests the planting of fruit trees in the angles of the fences. But fruit is not worth much without cultivation, and fence corners cannot be cultivated without labor, labor much more tedious than cultivation on the open ground. The wise course is to strike at the root of the evil, and abolish the fences.

The election of John A. Logan is more creditable to his perseverance than it is to the discipline of the Democratic party or the generosity of Mr. Morrison. That gentleman ascertained long ago that he could never be elected. There was a stubborn element he knew he could not overcome. He pursued a dog in the manger policy. He could not be elected; he determined that no other Democrat should be elected. Anytime within the last two months, had he manfully withdrawn, the Democrats could have elected their man. It is no compliment to them that they clung so stubbornly to Mr. Morrison. They had a duty far higher than loyalty to him. They ought to have kept in view the great importance of gaining ascendancy in the U. S. Senate. As it is, they have practically aided in sending to that body a man most emphatically committed to the perpetuation of sectional issues—the very questions the Democratic party is interested in putting to rest; and they have aided in the election of a man, the most extreme and bitter forcing those issues than any other who could have been chosen.

The whole is a pitiful exhibit of personal selfishness and party folly.

Land deeds, land mortgages and chattel mortgages for sale at the Citizens office.

The Washington Post says among the legions of applications received at the Treasury Department last week was one from a person who applied for an auditorship, but said as there might be some delay in making that appointment he would be willing to serve in the meantime as a messenger.

This applicant was as "convenient" as that one who made application to President Jefferson for an appointment. Being a Virginian, and claiming close acquaintance with the President, he set his claims very high, beginning with a demand for a foreign mission. Jefferson, who knew his subject very well, good humoredly suggested the difficulties in the way of such appointment. The applicant pushed his claim for office from step to step, each time falling lower and lower in his demand, each time met by the President with objections perfectly unanswerable, until at last the persevering suitor failing in all his aims, modestly wound up, "Well, Mr. Jefferson, if you can't give me any office, haven't you got an old pair of leather breeches you can give me?"

Kansas has begun with its cyclones, one having occurred on the 17th inst. in Rocks county, by which several lives were lost and much property destroyed. The cyclones of that State, political and elemental, are periodical, the one which swept the Union subsequently beginning with the Kansas and Nebraska question; and the elemental ones have since followed each other with fatal regularity.

Yet Kansas is a great State for the farmer if he escapes the cyclone the drouth and the grasshopper.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

Prof. Erni, formerly consul for the United States at Basle, Switzerland, was found dead in his bed at Washington on the morning of the 19th.

The body of Robert Massenburg, who had been missing for two weeks from his home in Sussex county, Va., was found on the 18th nearly eaten up by dogs and buzzards, his own dog being found feasting on the remains of his late master.

In the lingering New Orleans murder case, the case in which seven politicians set upon an enemy in open day and in a public place and killed him and then walked off unconcerned, a second decision has been reached by the courts. The court sentenced two of the gang to be hung, P. Ford and Murphy. Judge Ford, Caulfield and Buckley were sent to the Penitentiary for 20 years.

In Madison county, Florida, on the 18th, an affray occurred in front of a church door between three brothers Langford, and two brothers West, growing out of an old feud. Thirty five or fifty shots were fired. Two of the Langfords were killed and the other shot in the head, but may survive. Both the Wests were badly cut and shot, but the doctors think not fatally.

Mr. A. L. Ellett, a leading merchant and most useful and prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., has been appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Richmond District. This is a case where the office sought the man. Mr. Ellett was not an applicant. The government has secured an able and an honest man.

Maj. Burke, of the Times-Democrat, and director of the New Orleans Exposition, has retired, broken down in health from overwork. He is said to have incurred, in connection with the Exposition, personal obligations to the extent of \$150,000.

The insane dodge was successful in the case of Wm. Pearsall, tried at the recent term of Wayne Superior Court for killing Thomas Crow. The fact of the killing was clearly shown by the State, and also the proof that Pearsall had openly expressed his purpose to kill Crow, and that he had been warned if he did so he would be hung. But the jury said he was insane, nevertheless.

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Special inducements to experienced agents and students. No capital necessary, references required.

Also sell Page & Woodworth's Great Republic State and County of Cleveland and Hendricks.

Write for terms to

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Asheville Tobacco Market.

(REPORTED SPECIALLY FOR THE CITIZEN.)

ASHESVILLE, N. C., May 15, 1885.
FILLER—Common Leaf, \$4.50 to \$5.00
Common Leaf, \$4.00 to \$4.50
Common Leaf, \$3.50 to \$4.00
Good, \$3.00 to \$3.50
Smokers—Common Reddish, \$3.00 to \$3.50
Common Bright, \$2.50 to \$3.00
Good Bright, \$2.00 to \$2.50
Fine to Extra, \$1.50 to \$2.00
Cutters—Common Good, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Good to Fine, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Fine to Fancy, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Wrappers—Common, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Medium to Good, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Good to Fine, \$1.00 to \$1.50
Fancy, \$1.00 to \$1.50

PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Daily by POWELL & SNIDER.

ASHESVILLE, N. C., May 15, 1885.

APPLES—Green, per bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

BULK RACONS—7 to 10, \$1.00 to \$1.50; about 8 to 10 cents extra, 12 to 15 cents.

BUTTER—10 to 12 cents, as to quality.

CORN—10 to 12 cents, as to quality.

COFFEE—10 to 12 cents, as to quality.

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I claim to carry the most complete assortment of my class of goods in Asheville, and to convince you of this fact, an assurance of this fact will be effected by calling at my Store and examining the beautiful display of goods that can be seen.

Just received a new line of these beautiful Lawns, at 5 cts. per yard.

A beautiful assortment of Gingham in Plaid and Stripes.

A fresh supply of Embroideries, ranging in price from 5 cts. to \$100 per yard.

Laces in Oriental, Clung, Torchon, Afghan, Spanish, Point de Alcon, Russian and others, that will have to be seen to be appreciated.

In Dress Fabrics, I show some grand styles, and ask an inspection of this Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

Just received my second supply of new shapes, and can say with confidence that I can please the most fastidious in taste.

It would require the entire space of the CITIZEN to enumerate each article separately, but all I ask is a call and I feel confident that you will be suited.

GENTS' FURNISHING.

I have a complete Stock of everything in this line, comprising: Hats, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, &c.

I am sole Agent for the celebrated DUNLAP HATS and EARL & WILSON COLLARS.

In consequence of the death of Mr. S. Whitlock, who was my Manager, the business will be continued by

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Measure, G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.

Gents—I have been using Ober's Special Compound for Tobacco for quite a number of years, and it is one of the best fertilizers ever used. I cheerfully recommend it to those wanting a good fertilizer for tobacco.

Respectfully,

G. Ober & Sons Co., Baltimore, Md.

I have used Ober's Special Compound for twelve years, and prefer it to any other fertilizer.

Yours truly,

W. H. THOMPSON,

BERRA, N. C., January 15, 1885.

Gents—I have been using your Special Compound for Tobacco for several years, and it does well for me. I consider it one of the best fertilizers that is made.

Yours, &c.,

R. T. SMITH.

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